

TWO NEW SPECIES OF STROBILANTHES FROM BURMA AND SW CHINA

HIROSHI TERAOKA*

ABSTRACT. Two new species of *Strobilanthes* (Acanthaceae) are described: *S. congesta* Teraoka (Upper Burma & Yunnan), and *S. obtusibracteata* Teraoka (Burma).

Two new species were found among the specimens of *Strobilanthes* sent to me on loan from the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh (E), and are described here.

Strobilanthes sensu lato was split into many small genera by Bremekamp (1944). However, after examining most of the species of *Strobilanthes* s.l. and its allied genera, I consider that *Strobilanthes* is better treated in the broad sense as recognized by Anderson (1867) and his followers. Thus, the broad circumscription of *Strobilanthes* is adopted here pending publication of a detailed study of the generic delimitation (cf. Teraoka, 1980).

***Strobilanthes congesta* Teraoka, sp. nov.**, habitu *S. wardii* W. W. Smith et *S. aenobarbae* W. W. Smith similis, a quibus floribus ad apicem rami floriferi longi capitato-congestis, foliis ovato-lanceolatis, petiolis brevioribus differt.

Suffrutex 0.6-1.8 m altus. *Rami* subteretes, rugoso-striati, dense vel parce hirsuti, pilis articulatis pallido-brunneis vel fulvidis. *Folia* \pm inaequalia, ovato-lanceolata, apice acuminata, basi attenuata, utrinque pilis articulatis pallido-brunneis vel fulvidis dense hirsuta, margine obscure crenulato-dentata, dense ciliata, majora $4.0-9.0 \times 1.0-3.5$ cm, minora $2.0-5.5 \times 0.8-2.5$ cm, in sicco papyracea, nervis lateralibus 4-7 inconspicuis, petiolo 0-0.7 cm longo dense hirsuto. *Inflorescentiae* axillares et terminales; flores sessiles 2-8 ad apicem rami floriferi capitato-congesti; rami floriferi graciles, 2-5 cm longi, pilis albidis vel fulvidis pubescentes, saepe ad nodos flores oppositis vel congestis dispositi et ad bases foliis oppositis reductis praediti. *Bracteae* oblongo-lineares, obtusae, calyce breviores, $3-8 \times 0.8-1.5$ mm, pilis articulatis albidis hirsutae, persistentes. *Bracteolae* lineares, obtusae, $3-6 \times 0.5-0.8$ mm, cetero bracteis similes. *Calyx* 5-partitus, 12-15 mm longus; lobi lineari-lanceolati, obtusi, basi imbricati, intus ad apicem extus marginemque pilis albidis articulatis hirsuti, mediani quam ceteris longiores $11-14 \times c. 1.5$ mm, alii $10-12 \times c. 1.5$ mm. *Corolla* c. 25 mm longa, pallido-purpurea, curvata, e tubo brevi ventricosampliatam, extus in alabastro puberula demum parce puberula. *Stamina* 4, didynamia, inclusa; filamenta longiora basi pilosa, breviora glabra; antherae oblongae, erectae, connectivis obtusis. *Grana pollinis* ellipsoidea longitudinaliter virgata, virgis sculpturis scalariformibus instructis. *Ovarium* glabrum, in quoque loculo ovulis duobus continens. *Stylus* minute glanduloso-pubescent, ad apicem eglanduloso-pilosus. *Capsula* ignota.

Specimens examined:

UPPER BURMA. Hpawte Valley, rarely occurring in gullies of the hot woodland, descending towards the Ngaw Chang Valley, alt. 1800 m, 22 viii 1919, Farrer 1263 (holotype E); Chawng-maw, on open grassy slope on the granite ridge, surrounded by forest trees and shrubs, but not shaded, alt. 2100 m, 10 viii 1919, Kingdon Ward 3481 (E).

*Department of Botany, Faculty of Science, Kyoto University, Kyoto 606, Japan.

YUNNAN. Kiukiang Valley, Chingen (Taron), among thickets, alt. 1600 m, 20 viii 1938, Yu 19923 (E).

In general appearance this new species is near *S. wardii* W. W. Smith and *S. aenobarba* W. W. Smith, but is easily distinguished by the flowers crowded together at the tips of long flowering branches and the ovate-lanceolate leaves with shorter petioles.

In Bremekamp's system, this species can be placed near *Pteracanthus* (Nees) Brem. in group P.

***Strobilanthes obtusibracteata* Terao, sp. nov.**, affinis *S. apricae* (Hance) T. And. ex Benth., a qua capitulis bracteis inferioribus inclusis, bracteis inferioribus oblongis vel oblongo-ellipticis apice obtusis, foliis basi rotundatis vel subcordatis differt.

Suffrutex. *Caulis* subteres, bisulcatus, parce hirsutus, pilis longis albis articulatis patentibus. *Folia* aequalia, subsessilia, oblongo-elliptica, apice obtusa, basi rotundata vel subcordata, 3.5–5.0 × 1.6–2.9 cm, margine obscure sinuato-denticulata, in sicco coriacea, utrinque ad costas marginemque parce scabridohirsuta, pilis 1–2.5 mm longis albis articulatis basi rigidis, nervis lateralibus 6–7 subtus conspicuis, petiolo usque ad 1 mm longo parce hirsuto. *Spica* capitata, ad apicem caulem terminalis, c. 27 × 14 mm, bracteis inferioribus inclusa. *Bracteae* infimae steriles, foliaceae, oblongae, obtusae, c. 27 × 9 mm, bracteas interiores superantes, margine subintegrae, extus ad costas intus margineque parce hirsutae, pilis albis articulatis; bracteae secundae oblongo-ellipticae, obtusae, c. 22 × 10 mm, cetero bracteis infimis similes; bracteae aliae angustiores. *Bracteolae et calyces* non visi. *Corolla* c. 40 mm longa, extus glabra, tubuloso-ventricosa, basi longe et anguste cylindrica, superne in faucem ventricosam subito ampliata, parte cylindrica c. 15 mm longa, parte ventricosa c. 25 mm longa, lobis late ovatis rotundatis retusis c. 6 × 8 mm. *Stamina* 2, inclusa, aequalia; filamenta basi parce pilosa; antherae oblongae horizontales. *Grana pollinis* globosa echinulata, 60–70 µm diametro. *Ovarium* non visum. *Stylus* parce pilosa. *Capsula* ignota.

Specimen examined:

BURMA. Taunggyi District, Tigaung taung, a shrub growing on the slope of grasslands in the area, common, alt. 1350 m, 24 xi 1968, Maung Gale 14603 (holotype E).

This species is allied to *Strobilanthes aprica* (Hance) T. And. ex Benth., but is easily distinguished by the capitate spike enclosed by the lower bracts, oblong or oblong-elliptic lower bracts with obtuse tips, and the leaves rounded or subcordate at the base. As this species is at present represented by a single shoot with a single head tightly enclosed by the lower bracts, no bracteole nor calyx could be observed.

The new species is referable to *Gutzlaffia* Hance. The author considers, however, that *Gutzlaffia* should be recognized only as a subgroup of *Strobilanthes*.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I wish to express my sincere thanks to the Regius Keeper and other staff members of the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh, for their kindness and

assistance during my visit, and especially to Mr L. A. Lauener for his cordial help in various ways and the checking of the manuscript. I am also indebted to Dr H. Koyama, Mr G. Murata and Professor K. Iwatsuki, Kyoto University, for their guidance throughout the course of my study.

REFERENCES

- ANDERSON, T. (1867). An enumeration of the Indian species of Acanthaceae. *J. Linn. Soc.* 9: 425–530.
- BREMEKAMP, C. E. B. (1944). Materials for a monograph of the Strobilantheae (Acanthaceae). *Verh. Nederl. Acad. Wet. Afd. Natuurk.*, sect. 2, 41(1): 1–305.
- TERAO, H. (1980). Notes on some species of Strobilanthes (Acanthaceae) from Thailand (1). *Acta Phytotax. Geobot.* 31: 61–64.